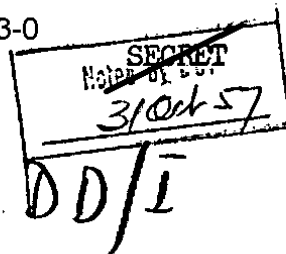


10/24/71

U. S. DEFENSE EFFORT OVERSEAS - FY 1957

## EXPLANATORY SYMBOLS AND NOTES, TABLES I-VIII

GENERAL

\* Less than 500 men.

\*\* Less than \$500,000.

1. "U. S. Forces" do not include those deployed in the Continental U. S., Alaska, Hawaii, Bermuda, Canada, and Greenland, or U. S. Naval units based on Continental U. S. or Hawaii.

2. "Major Force Units" (as to both "U. S. Forces" and "Indigenous Forces"):

For the Army, include only divisions, brigades, regimental combat teams, and regiments, the latter three types being shown as 1/3 division each;

For the Navy, include as "Warships" only carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

Major indigenous force units vary widely, of course, in personnel strength, equipment, etc.

3. "Total Military Personnel - Indigenous Forces": The figures show all active duty personnel in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. They do not include Colonials, Gendarmerie, Coastal Defense Forces, Naval Infantry, Carbinieri, or Marines. No reservists are shown except those on active duty with the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

4. "Indigenous Forces" are shown as if they were deployed entirely in their own countries. In most cases, they are actually so deployed, but for some countries (e.g., France and the U. K.) significant forces are deployed outside the home countries.

5. The total number of indigenous naval and air force aircraft is shown in every case. Where the information is available, the number of aircraft in operational units is also shown, in parentheses.

6. The total number of indigenous warships is shown in every case. Where the information is available, the number of operational warships is also shown, in parentheses.

7. All P. L. 480 figures show the market value of the commodities involved, including ocean transportation, and are usually lower than the estimated cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

*Disintended  
at NSC today,  
Oct 31, Aug.*

~~SECRET~~

8. No Soviet Bloc country is shown in the Tables, except for a P. L. 480 agreement for \$19 million signed with Poland.

9. Export-Import Bank Credit Authorizations are motivated by the Bank's statutory objectives of facilitating the exports and imports of the United States, rather than by national security objectives. The two objectives are, however, broadly consistent with each other. The Bank seeks guidance from the Department of State with respect to the foreign policy aspects of its lending operations, and on occasion has undertaken particular credits in response to particular problems of foreign policy.

#### RELATING TO PARTICULAR TABLES

10. Table I. The "OTHER" category includes non-regional items, adjustments, and an item for Poland. Specifically: (a) the Military Aid figure (\$303 million) is a combination of \$503 million for non-regional items and minus \$200 million for revisions in the entire military aid program; (b) the Economic Aid figure consists entirely of non-regional programs; (c) the P. L. 480 figure is an agreement with Poland.

11. Table II. The total military aid for NATO includes, in addition to country programs: \$9 million Facilities Assistance, \$37 million Mutual Weapons Development, \$58 million Infrastructure, and \$5 million International Military Headquarters. Virtually all of these four "non-regional" programs was for the NATO area in FY 1957.

12. Table II; The total of \$542 million in Export-Import Bank loans to NATO countries in FY 1957 contains \$500 million for a special credit to the United Kingdom. This operation was very unusual for the Export-Import Bank in that it was designed primarily to halt speculation and was secured by the pledge of British-owned U. S. securities amounting to more than the face value of the loan. The NATO area has not, in recent years, been a major area for Export-Import Bank operations.

13. Table II. Elements of the Sixth Fleet, a mobile striking force capable of being concentrated quickly in any danger area from Western Europe to the Middle East, are shown in Table II because they are earmarked for assignment to NATO on D-day.

14. Table V. The P. L. 480 figure for India represents an agreement signed on August 29, 1956, substantially for a "three year program". About 60% of the total was actually used in the first year.

15. Table VII. The military aid figure for Korea includes \$14 million for logistical support of UN forces other than U. S. and Korean.

16. Table VIII. The figure for economic aid in the "Other" category includes contributions to the technical assistance program of the Organization of American States.

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